

THE *Carolina Farmer*



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Editorial Page

The Wisdom of Solomon

Mama Harryette (Truman) has her troubles. Phil and Ben have always been pretty good boys. They have played together with the same toys (money) without too many of the squabbles which usually enter into this "brotherly act." Whenever Phil would swing a little higher (labor demands) Ben didn't complain too much because it took just a little extra push (higher prices) and his swing was up even with Phil's.

But now Mama Harryette is in a dilemma—little Phil was swinging high and "Baby Sitter" Ellis Arnall was holding back Ben's swing. When Ben started to cry, Mamma Harryette stepped in and seized Ben's swing. Mamma Harryette agreed with the Baby Sitter—Ben shouldn't swing as high as Phil.

That is where "family troubles" always start. When one little boy is shown favoritism the other little boy will cry.

PERHAPS IT WOULD TAKE THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON to work out an amicable plan for these boys to swing together and enjoy their toys. But, in the old days, the honest, conscientious, American mother would have taken both swings away from the boys and forbidden their use until they could play together without "fighting."

Our point is this: if Mamma Harryette has a constitutional right to seize Ben's swing—by the same token cannot Philip's swing be seized by the ever bountiful Mamma Harryette, whoever she happens to be? As we see it, seizure of the steel mills, or any other American property without curbing the activity of the other participants in the game is like feeding cake to only one of the boys. That boy is going to get fat and will become increasingly insistent upon having his cake and his brother's cake as well.

Bringing this hypothesis down to agriculture, it would appear that if the President of the United States has the constitutional right to seize the steel mills he has by the same authority, every right to seize the farms. The farms are the "feed mills" of the country and if it is possible by constitutional authority to make such seizures, then the nation is faced with the specter of continuing and expanding involuntary servitude.

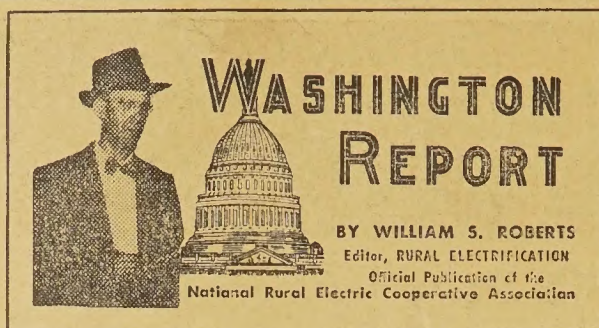
Political Utopia

About two weeks ago, at one of those \$100-a-plate political dinners in New York, Adlai Stevenson, Governor of Illinois, drew the blueprint for political utopia when he said, "... WHO wins this fall is less important than WHAT wins—what ideas, what concept of the world of tomorrow, what quality of perception, leadership and courage."

What a utopian thought that is! If only we could have a political system in which the important thing in the minds of both candidates and voters would be "what wins" rather than who wins.

That is the stuff that dreams are made of. Getting back to realities, let's take a fair look at both sides of the picture. The Democratic Party, since Mr. Truman said, "I shall not be a candidate" is, without question, giving every consideration to WHO can win. On the other side of the political fence the Republicans who are booming General Eisenhower, not because of what the General knows, is capable of, or is experienced in—they are booming General Eisenhower solely and completely because they think he is the WHO who can win.

This all reminds us of Abbott and Costello's burlesque chatter "Who's on first"? It just happens that we are pessimistic enough to believe that "what" is at bat and will probably strike out. "Who" is on first and will score on the sacrifice of what ideas, what quality and what leadership.



Rural America is facing a stern challenge in Congress this year. There is more open hostility to the rights and welfare of farmers' rural electric systems than has appeared on the surface in past sessions. It is showing up in the actions of the House of Representatives, and as appropriations' bills move to the Senate showdown debates and votes can be expected.

One of the first evidences of this unfavorable climate for the rural public came during subcommittee action on Bureau of Reclamation transmission lines in Minnesota. The lines were solely for the purpose of delivering low-cost Federal hydro power produced at South Dakota dams to farmers' cooperative electric systems in the southern half of Minnesota.

What made the defeat of appropriations for these lines most significant was the fact that they were supported not only by Minnesota farmers but by Northern States Power Company and Otter Tail Power Company. In the past, farmers have had to fight commercial power companies to obtain transmission lines, and have usually done pretty well for themselves. But this year, even with help from an unfamiliar source, the Interior subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee refused transmission for rural Minnesota.

One of the most dangerous threats lies in another public power field. The so-called "preference clause" recognizing the equal rights of the small non-profit municipal and farmers' hydroelectric development came under attack last year. In his address before the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, President Truman threw down a challenge for this to be made a campaign issue.

His challenge may be met by the charge that equality in sharing Federal hydro benefits discriminates against the customers of private power companies. The facts don't bear that out. Less than 4% of the power sold at wholesale by the Federal government is purchased by rural electric systems. Five times that amount is taken over by private companies, and they levy tribute on the power before delivering it to the public at retail.

The issue is being fought right now in New York State, during the struggle between private power companies and the Department of Interior for development of the Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence Seaway for power. Power company spokesmen say that only 3% of the power consumers in New York are served by non-profit systems, and that Federal development will discriminate against 97% of New Yorkers. That is not true. The 5,000 members of six small rural electric co-ops in the state can use only a trivial part of the power developed at either of these dams. All of the rest would go to private companies. And if their customers obtain the power, a substantial profit would be extracted by the companies for their own coffers before delivering it to that 97% of the people. If there is discrimination, it appears that it is performed by those who are crying discrimination the loudest.

The Rural Electrification Administration is not escaping the attacks of commercial power companies which are building up in Washington. At local hearings, power company executives are benignly claiming that they would have eventually supplied power to America's farmers "even without competition from REA." One New England power company president even went so far as to say that, "In Vermont it

(Continued on Page 15)



To the Editor::

This is, perhaps, a "call from a stranger" but I thought your readers might be interested to know of the reactions of an out-of-stater to some of your rural activities.

It was my pleasure, on April 29th, to attend the Edgecombe County Home Demonstration Clubs' Eighteenth Annual Husband's Supper.

I listened to the report of the Club's activities and I studied the reaction of those present, their acceptance, their support and their enthusiasm. I could not help but say to myself "This is America—not America in-the-raw but America well done, acceptable, tender and delicately served. This is the thing that makes America strong—that free thinking, free acting, unfettered activity which binds the individual to the community and the community to the nation."

In this meeting I sensed a certain loyalty of individual to individual, a pride in the accomplishment and the helpful friendliness in the accomplishment of others. Here was the joy of living in America.

Having lived for several years in the city "which has no heart" I felt a sense of humility when it dawned upon me that I had made a discovery—I had discovered THE HEART OF AMERICA.

As I looked around the room at the rugged faces of cotton farmers, tobacco farmers, etc., I was sure that here was more than the heart of America—here was America's backbone. Here was the thing that makes America strong, most rugged of the "rugged individualists" working in complete harmony.

You in North Carolina should be proud of these groups—I would be if I were part and parcel of them. They are great. I hope you won't just take them for granted—give them credit. They are what makes America safe.

Very truly yours,
A. J. G.

Editor's note: The name has been withheld but it is in our files. Perhaps it will make you even more proud to know that the writer is a "damm yankee."

To the Editor:

I enjoy the "Homemakers Page" and the "Sewing Room" of The Carolina Farmer very much. There just isn't enough of it.

Why not have an "Ask it" column whereby readers could ask their problems and if the editors could rake up the answers fine and good—publish it, but if the editors didn't know the answers—publish the question anyway and let the readers send in their answers.

(Sample questions) One I'd like an answer for! 1. How is the best method of ridding my home of silverfish? 2. How do you keep raisins from settling to the bottom of cake?

Here is a sewing room tip that I'd like to pass on, as I have never heard of anyone else doing it. To keep children in sight but not underfoot when sewing, invest a dime in a pack of tapestry needles. These have large eyes and very blunt ends (little fingers can not get pricked). Then give the little shavers a box of bright colored buttons and let them "string beads" with them. If they are small enough to put buttons in their mouth let them sew on bright scraps.

This certainly works miracles with my boys aged 4 and 2—keeps them out of my thread and bobbins while the machine is opened up.

Sincerely,
Mrs. A. R. Reynolds
Route 1
Pleasant Garden, N. C.

THE HOLSTEINS ARE COMING!

North Carolina producers, with expanding markets all around, are in an advantageous position.

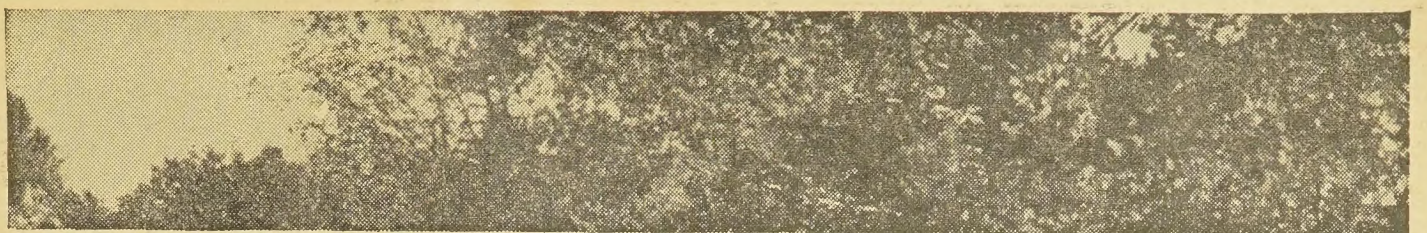
"The shrimp boats are coming" are just words set to music. Here in North Carolina, the words "The Holsteins are coming" are set for money-making. The future for the Holstein cow in this area is looking brighter every day.

A few years ago the Holstein cow was almost a novelty but today she ranks among the top in number and quality with all breeds of dairy cattle. Thanks to geography, with a little climate thrown in, North Carolina dairymen today find themselves sitting pretty, in the heart of an expanding market. The growing industrial areas of the south and southeast are nearby. The nation-wide boom in babies means more mouths to feed.

All of this adds up to a bright outlook for North Carolina dairying. Perhaps no other farm enterprise has such a rosy, long-time future. Increased dairy production in this area has been consistently reducing the importation of dairy products from other areas. The one thing needed most in North Carolina dairying is to smooth out production peaks, a careful check on the glut of milk in summer, and shortages in winter. Improved winter feeding methods such as the use of more grass silage, will help a lot.

Milk marketing in North Carolina has undergone great changes in the past few years. This state is slowly being converted from dependence upon imported dairy products to self-sufficiency. We are, at the present time, a long way from being completely self-contained. However, progress, in the past few years, points to the time, not too far off, when North Carolina will supply all its own immediate needs and will export to neighboring states.

Holsteins, the great milk producers, are playing an ever increasing part in the transition taking place in our state. Much of the credit for the advancement of the Holstein breed, locally, is due the North Carolina Holstein-Friesian Association. The association is to be congratulated on the fact that North Carolina led all of the states, according to 1950 figures, in the measure of Holstein activity. There was a substantial increase in the nine categories, including registrations, transfers, ac-



tive members, new buyers, new members, herds on official tests, herds classified, State Association members and new junior members. The strength of the State Association depends on the efforts of each member along with the co-operation of the county organizations within the state. It is to be hoped that forward-looking agencies in the North Carolina agricultural picture will recognize the value to the state of this effort being made to increase dairy product production through the improvement of the breed as well as the increased production potential.

Profit Encouragement

They tell us that a cow does not show a profit until she has finished her first lactation and that unless we do a good job of caring for her up to that time it could be she would require six months or maybe another lactation before beginning to show a profit. Obviously, from this point on, the longer you can keep her around in good production the more valuable she is. Naturally, every farmer who goes in for dairying to any extent does so to make a profit. Therefore, it would seem the wise step to learn as much about the breed as possible.

It is not our position that there are not many good dairymen in North Carolina but, as far as Holsteins are concerned, there is much that even the old experienced dairymen can learn in new and scientific methods of producing and caring for a herd. Much of this information is available through the Holstein Association. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association is Neal Bolton, Manager of the Agriculture Department of the Winston-Salem Cham-

ber of Commerce. If your problems concern essential feeds or management practices or if you are not entirely sold on the productive capabilities of Holsteins, we feel sure that Mr. Bolton would be very happy to help you out with your problems or to supply you with whatever information you might need.

Whatever your position in the dairying industry, whatever section of the state you are in, whether your problem concerns original stock, production or marketing it is always "smart farming" to counsel with those who have the

know-how in any particular industry.

North Carolina could easily be an export state for dairy products. There are many natural advantages here and the North Carolina dairy-farmer can well fit the Holstein into his long-range planning.

"The Holsteins are Coming" are better words to the North Carolina dairy farmer than the words of any song. Sweeter music to his ear is the statement that "the Holsteins are here to stay." We hope that dairy-farmers will recognize this fact and take every advantage of a golden opportunity.

PRICE SUPPORTS FOR NORTH CAROLINA FARM PRODUCTS

Administered by PMA

Note: Program for which the latest date for securing loans on 1951 crops are excluded from this announcement.

1951 CROP PEANUTS—N. C. Support Rate 88% April 15 parity. Basic support level 11.3 cents per pound. VIRGINIA TYPE, \$226 per ton for nuts with 65 per cent sound kernels.

1951 CROP TOBACCO—Flue-cured. Average loan rate of 50.7 cents per pound, 90% of July 1 parity. Burley—average loan rate of 49.8 cents per pound, 90% of October 1 parity.

1951 CROP COTTON—32.55 cents per pound—Western Area of North Carolina, 32.48 cents per pound—Eastern Area of North Carolina; Basis Middling 15/16 inch. Reflects 90% August 1 parity.

ANNOUNCED PRICE SUPPORTS FOR 1952 CROPS

TOBACCO—Flue-cured—average loan rate of 50.6 cents per pound or 90% of July 1, 1952 parity, which ever is higher. Burley—average loan rate of 49.5 cents per pound or 90% October 1, 1952, parity, which ever is higher.

CORN—National average—\$1.60 per bushel or 90% of October 1, 1952, parity, which ever is higher.

WHEAT—National average—\$2.17 per bushel or 90% July 1, 1952, parity, which ever is higher.

COTTON—National average—30.91 cents per pound basis Middling $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, or 90% of parity August 1, 1952, which ever is higher.

SOYBEANS—National average—\$2.56 which is 90% of November 15, 1951, parity.

OATS—North Carolina rate—Basis No. 3 or better—96 cents per bushel, which is 80% of August 15, 1951, parity.

BARLEY—North Carolina rate—Basis No. 2 or better—\$1.35 per bushel, which is 80% of August 15, 1951, parity.

GRAIN SORGHUMS—North Carolina rate—\$2.60 cwt.—Basis No. 2 or better, which is 80% of August 15, 1951, parity.

HONEY—North Carolina support rate—11.4 cents per pound.

Dean Wallace, Eleven, Retired Water-Toter

By Wyona M. Johnson
Electrification Adviser, Davie Electric
Membership Corporation

Dean Wallace thinks he's carried more water than anybody else in Wilkes County, N. C. But his water-toting days are just about over.

Dean is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wallace. They live in the Brushy Mountains near Moravian Falls.

Dean says he started carrying water up from the spring to the house for the Wallaces and their cows, chickens, and goats when he was three years old.

Leagues Under the Sea," identify the popular song "Mister and Mississippi," identify the State of South Dakota from a description, and finally to give the approximate date of President Johnson's impeachment.

Because Merriman gave the right answer in each case, Dean won \$300 in cash. In addition, callers on the show's "heart line" donated three water pumps, and a \$10 check.

Dean said he wasn't much expecting to win anything when he wrote the letter, but he's sure it's real now as he has already de-



HELPING HANDS ON "STRIKE IT RICH"

Randy Merriman and Warren Hull, right, master of ceremonies of the CBS Television "Strike It Rich" show, lent a helping hand to 11-year-old Dean Wallace from North Carolina, who wanted an electric water pump so "he could retire" from toting water from a distant spring. Dean won three water pumps and \$370 to boot.

Eight years of going up and down the hill began to tire him out, so Dean sat down and wrote a letter.

The Wallaces don't have a television set, but he'd heard about a television show called "Strike It Rich." Folks said you could write to the show's director, Warren Hull, about your problems, and maybe he could do something about them. Dean had a problem, and ever since the Davie Electric Membership Corporation built a power line to his home in July of 1949 he'd dreamed of harnessing this power to bring the water up from the spring. You gotta have a dream, 'cause if you don't have a dream, how can you have a dream come true?

So Dean wrote a letter about all the water he's been carrying since he was three years old. He said he'd sure like to have a water pump so he could retire.

Dean couldn't go to New York for the show, so Randy Merriman, helping hand on "Strike It Rich," served as his proxy. He was asked to identify Evelyn Waugh, give the title of Jules Verne's "20,000

posited his check in the bank. Mr. Wallace is his business manager in installing the pump. Dean is going to pay for the pipe, wiring and all installation charges from the sale of his two surplus pumps. His business manager has promised him that excess receipts will also be turned over to his bank.

We gently asked Dean, who is a young man of few words and a mind of his own, if he ever looked at his bank account and thought about a television set. He said: "I don't know, but I'd sure like to have one."

IF
YOU DON'T VOTE
DON'T COMPLAIN
ABOUT THE RESULTS
EVERY GOOD CITIZEN
VOTES

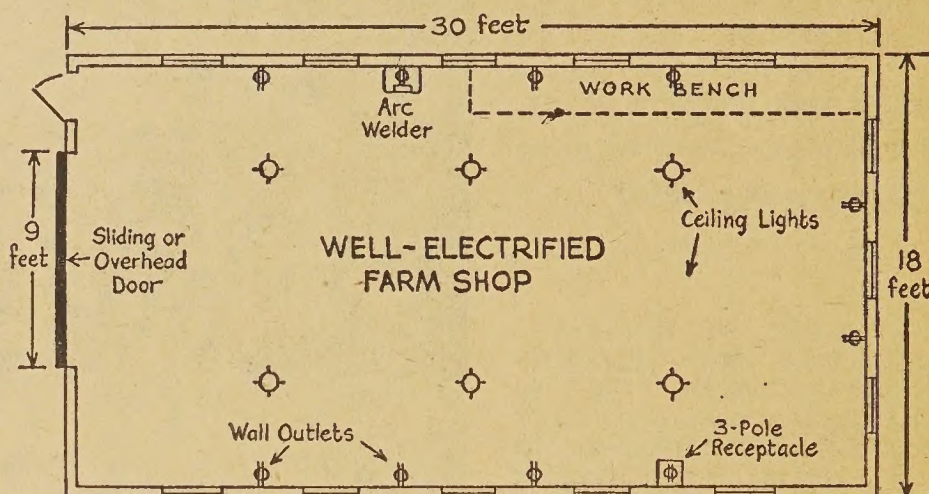
Farm Shop Keeps Implements on Job

Designing and building a farm shop is somewhat like getting a tailor-made suit—the shop should be made to fit the exact needs of the person who is going to use it.

Not only does a farm shop need to have equipment adapted to the farm on which it is situated, but the wiring needs to be designed to carry the needed load and enable machinery to do the work for which it was manufactured.

of equipment are used. Repair maintenance costs run high—unless that work can be done at home. It is small wonder, therefore that one of the first desires of any farmer is for a work-shop which is efficiently designed, adequately wired, properly lighted and well equipped with hand and power tools.

Lighting is very important. Lights for general illumination



The shop plan shown above was designed with the needs of highly mechanized farming in mind. This requires an arc welder, small turning lathe, electric drill press, electric saw, motor powered grinder, concrete mixer, portable motor, trouble lights, water pump, blower, sander, soldering iron, air compressor and grease gun.

Wherever possible, portable electrical equipment should be kept in mind because the work of keeping up tractors, cotton pickers, corn pickers, etc. can best be done in a large well lighted shop with plenty of convenient outlets so that light, portable tools can be moved from one location to another to take care of the job at hand.

Farm shops, in general, should have No. 4 wire for the three phase 220 volt outlets such as the connection for the farm welder. No. 10 wire is sufficient for the 110-volt outlets which are spaced throughout the shop and No. 12 wire is recommended for the overhead lights.

The farm shop is one of the most important buildings on the farm. This is particularly true on those farms where several types

should be installed on the basis of one for every 200 feet of floor area. Work lights should include one for each permanently installed piece of equipment and one for every 10 feet of bench length.

The most popular addition to a modern farm shop is a small farm type welder. Welding is growing in popularity on farms because its use permits repairs to be made without having to remove broken parts from damaged machines. With metals and replacement parts getting more scarce because of the defense effort, welding is more important now than it has been in several years because it enables a farmer to get his machinery back into operation with little or no use of new parts.

In planning the farm work-shop there are two very important considerations: (1) it will cut your repair bill and (2) it will save you a great deal of time by enabling you to keep your machinery in operation. The size of your farm will determine the size of your work shop—fit it to your own needs and it will soon pay for itself by keeping your implements on the job.

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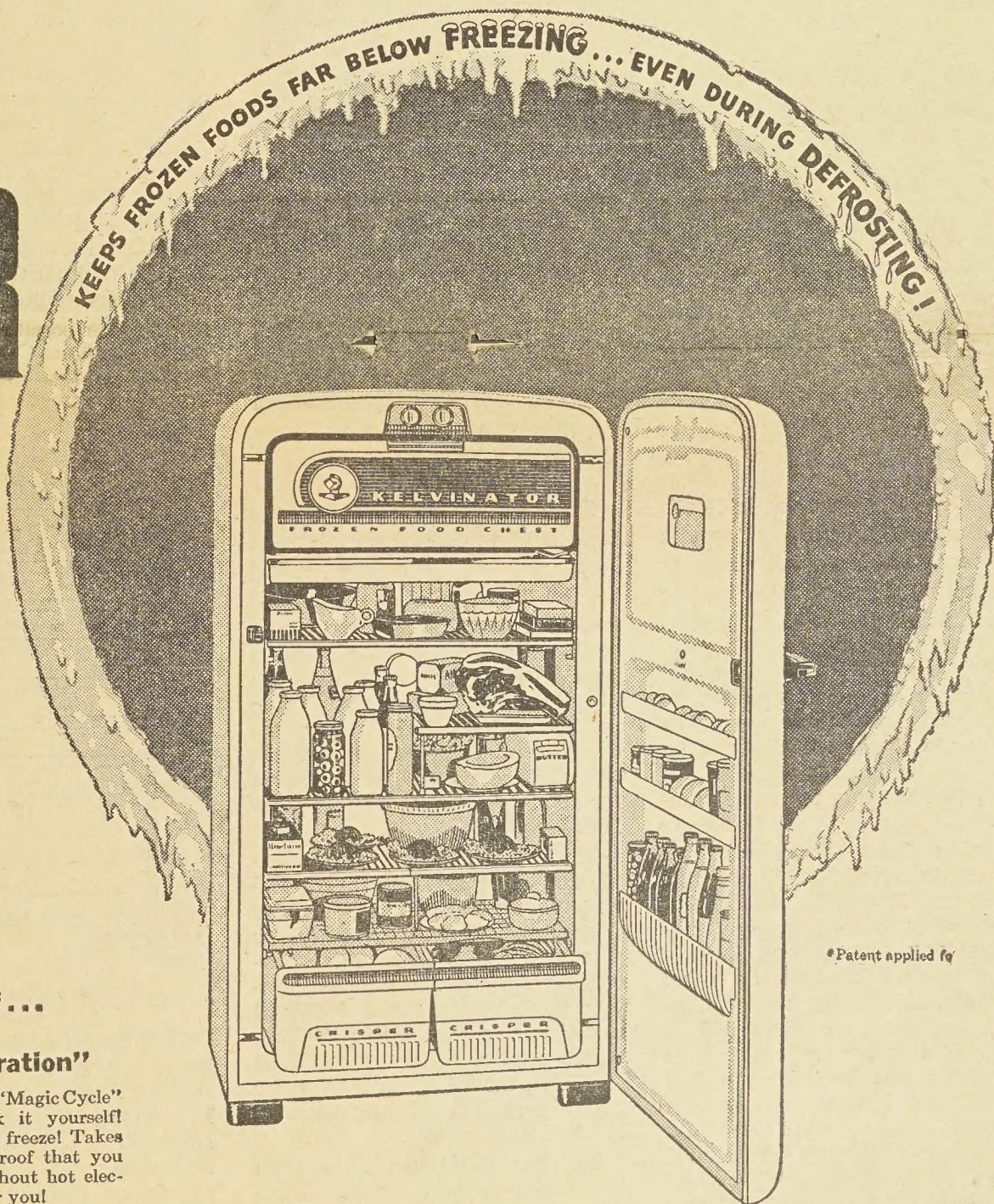
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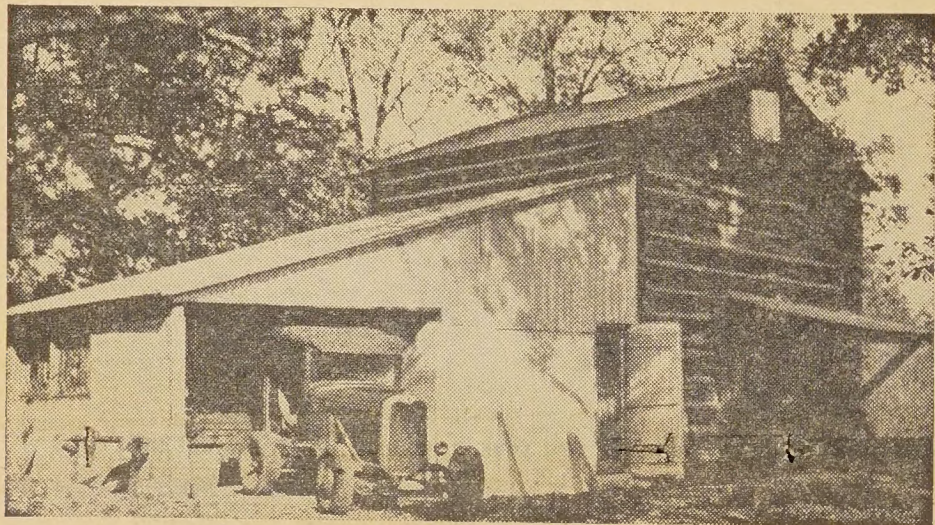
Electricity Important In North Carolina Grain Production

Edwin S. Coates
Agricultural Engineering Extension
Specialist

In North Carolina the farmers have been asked to boost production to a level greater than any previously attained. With fewer farmworkers available each year, the manpower supply is dwindling. This means that farmers must produce larger quantities and better quality with less help, and that will require a continued trend toward farm mechanization and a greater efficiency through improved farm management practices.

of grain each year. Using the state average for the quantity lost from extra moisture, each of these farmers lose \$340 each year. A complete drying system could be paid for in three years with the amount of grain that is lost.

Weather conditions such as we have in North Carolina are favorable for big yields yet are unfavorable for mechanized harvesting. Consequently, the most forward steps to take toward improving the quality of grain is to increase the use of crop drying equipment.



A log tobacco barn on the farm of Mr. J. Clay Idol, constructed in 1900, now used for crop drying.

The average farm size in North Carolina is 67.0 acres, and on this size farm the income is seriously affected by increased labor cost or by inefficient production, harvesting or storage. By following approved agronomy practices the crop yield has risen steadily. In corn production alone there has been an increase in North Carolina of 35,000,000 bushels from 1945 to 1951, on relatively the same acreage.

During 1951 North Carolina farmers produced 90,811,000 bushels of grain. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, approximately four million bushels of this grain spoiled due to excess moisture. This loss cost North Carolina farmers over \$6,500,000 in 1951. If this money which was lost from moisture damage had been invested in drying systems similar to the one developed by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, facilities could have been built to dry 10,000,000 bushels of grain.

This drying system, which is simple to construct, costs approximately \$1,000 complete with heat system, blower, motor and drying bin. During a seven day period, 1500 bushels of grain could be dried.

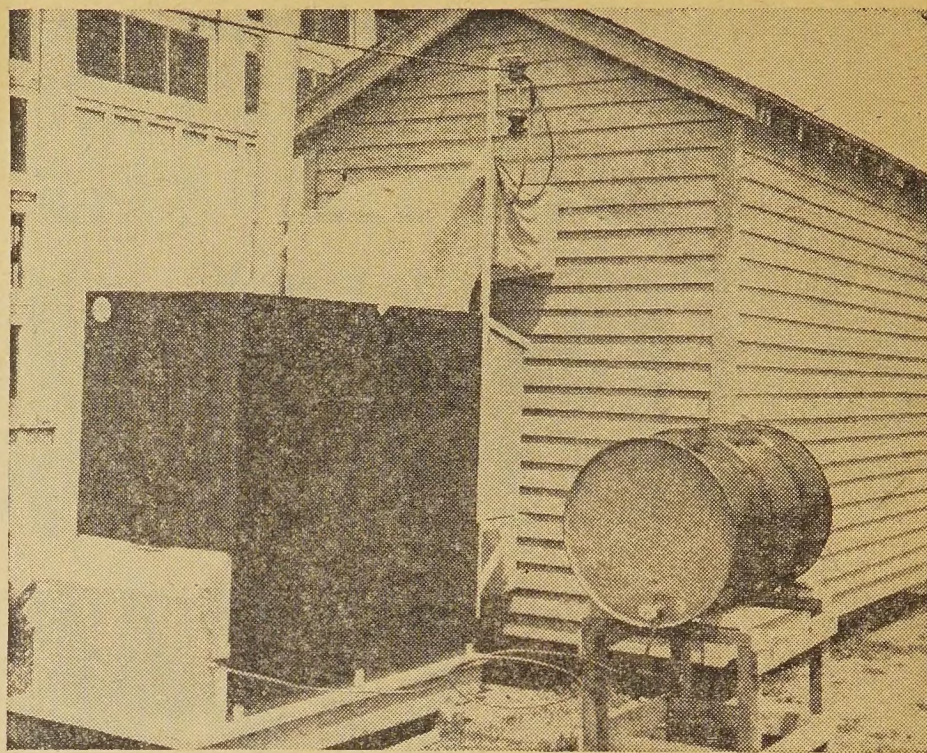
Many North Carolina farmers produce as much as 3000 bushels

Drying farm products on the farm is often considered a process requiring techniques and capital beyond the scope of the individual farmer. For these and other reasons the farmer has been prone to turn over the drying of his crops to commercial interests. These facts, with the belief that artificial drying can be adapted on the average size farm were the incentive for starting research on this problem.

Mr. John W. Weaver, Jr., Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering at North Carolina State College has worked diligently for several years for information concerning a useful and practical system. One of the systems developed was the farm crop drying building where almost all crops produced on North Carolina farms with the potential need for drying could be handled successfully.

Another grain drying system was designed for the many farmers already equipped with the buildings and heating systems for curing tobacco. This system works best with coal stoker or automatic oil burner installed in, or in connection with, the conventional tobacco barn furnace.

Heated air is pulled by a fan from the heated tobacco barn and is forced into an air tunnel which is connected to two drying bins.



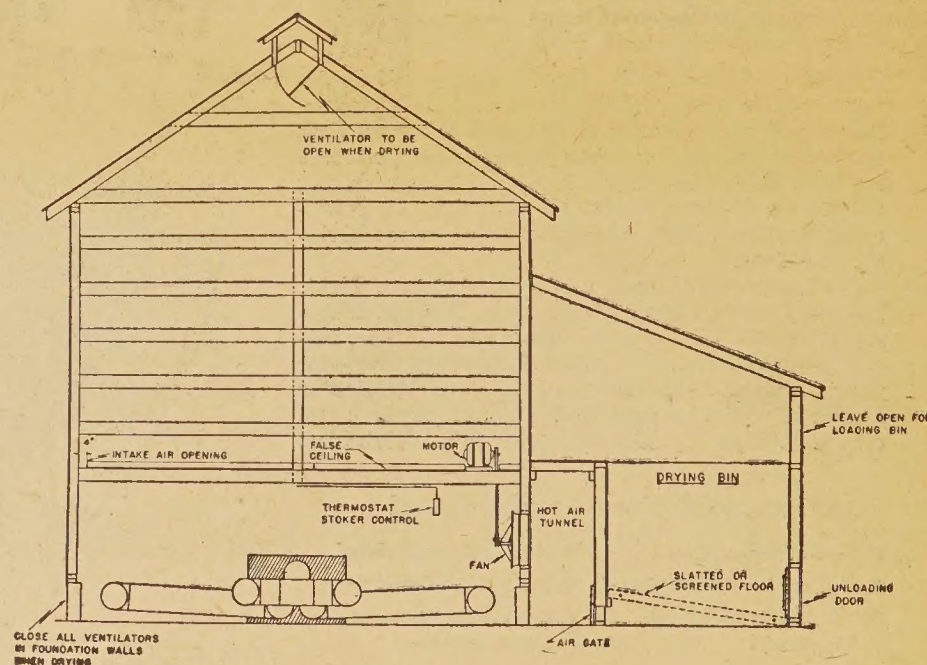
Small drying system developed by North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

Gates at the bottom of the tunnel control the air moving into each bin, beneath the slatted floor.

From 750 to 1,500 bushels of wheat, oats, barley, grain, sorghum or soybeans can be dried by filling the bins three or four times in ten days; approximately 2,000 bushels of shelled corn, by filling seven times in three weeks; around 1,000 bushels of ear corn, by filling the bins five times in three weeks; approximately 800 bushels of hybrid seed corn with three or four fillings. About 18,000 pounds of peanuts, picked soon after digging, can be dried by filling five times in two weeks.

corn, so he also installed drying bins with his tobacco barn. The cost for his installation was approximately \$600, including the 24" propeller type fan, with a 1-h.p. motor. Only 750 bushels were dried and sold before the corn was sufficiently dry in the field and the market price dropped. The premium received on this small quantity of corn amounted to \$360. With a longer operating period in the following years, the system will be adding to the farm profits, as well as improving the quality of grain.

Drying crops by artificial methods is now being done by many



Cross section of tobacco barn adapted to drying grain.

Two farmers who use the tobacco barn system are Mr. J. Clay Idol, Rt. 1, Kernersville, N. C., and Mr. Jesse Thomas, Broadway, N. C. Mr. Idol's system which includes automatic coal stoker, fan and motor, wiring and remodeling, cost approximately \$900. For a moisture reduction of about 12% in 225 bushels of seed corn, 500 lbs. of coal was necessary. The cost of electricity was about 1c per bushel. His bins have been used for wheat, corn and fescue seed, and also for fence posts.

Mr. Thomas needed to harvest his small corn crop early to obtain a premium price for his

other farmers in this state quite profitably. Assistance in designing a drying system is available from the Extension Service through County Farm Agents and Agricultural Engineering Department at State College.

Extension Circular No. 328 has detailed information concerning the tobacco-barn grain drying system.

The Greeks had a word for daughter-in-law trouble — HONEY. The groom's mother gave a jar of it to the bride so her words would always be honey-sweet. Future in-laws, take note!

National Cotton Week Outlook Optimistic

North Carolina cotton growers will be particularly interested in the statement of Harold A. Young, President of the National Cotton Council; "Today North Carolina enjoys national leadership in cotton textile manufacturing. There are more active cotton spindles in the state than in any other state in the union. Last year over 2.5 million running bales of cotton were consumed on these spindles."

The week of May 12-17 was set aside as NATIONAL COTTON WEEK. Optimism prevails on all sides because there is general feeling that the prospective demand for the coming season justifies an all-out production effort.

While recent reports indicate some sluggishness in the world cotton trade, the fact that our defense effort shows no sign of curtailment supports the contention that the 1952-53 demand will continue at a high level. Last year cotton provided an income of more than \$3.5 billion; over one-fourth the income of all U. S. farm crops put together.

The importance of cotton to the

military effort can not be over-emphasized. When a nation faces military danger, its strength is measured by the speed with which its vital industries can expand production. Since the outbreak of Korean hostilities, cotton production has been expanded 10 to 15 per cent. No other commodity can match that record. No other cotton producing countries in the world have been able to increase production by so much as a single pound. The American cotton farmer is the only producer capable of giving the nation rapid and substantial fiber expansion in time of emergency.

Mr. Young also pointed out that: "Given an environment where private initiative is permitted to operate freely through the American enterprise system, cotton will continue to march forward to the great goals before it. In observance of National Cotton Week we rededicate ourselves to that high purpose."

So, the outlook for the year is a pleasant one for North Carolina cotton farmers.

GOOD FARMING PRACTICES

Key to Higher Yields

Scientific farming methods can make a big contribution to defense mobilization in 1952. Farmers are asked to produce at least 6 per cent more than in 1951. But at best, we can count on getting only 2 per cent of this increase by using idle cropland, double-cropping, and bringing new land into cultivation.

The rest of the increase—the biggest part—must come off today's production line. If farmers are to produce as much food and fiber as this country needs to be strong and defend itself, *they must produce bigger harvests on the land now being farmed and save more of the crops they grow.*

The Job—What Needs to be Done

The most urgent crop goals to be met this year are for *feed grains, forage crops, and cotton*. For *corn*, the goal is 15 per cent more output on 6 per cent more acreage; *grain sorghums*, 29 per cent on 18 per cent more acreage; *barley*, 14 per cent more on 19 per cent more acreage; *cotton*, 5 per cent more on the same acreage; less *hay* in the Corn Belt, more in the *Southeast*.

Feed grains and forage crops are needed to feed the near-record numbers of livestock now on farms to boost the output of milk, meat, and eggs. Feed grain reserves are at dangerously low levels. As for cotton, an important defense fiber, our reserves are now the lowest in 25 years.

Needed—Good Farming Methods on More Farms

Only a small percentage of the Nation's farmers are now applying the best possible combination of farming practices on their land. Farmers can achieve the goals by applying these practices more widely—using improved seed varieties; more fertilizer in more efficient ways; better insect, disease, and weed control methods; more machinery; and better land and water-use practices in general.

Farmers have already proved what they can do with better production methods. *Since the late 1930's, they have increased their output 40 per cent on virtually the same amount of cropland.* One of the many ways—wide use of hybrid corn which produces yields 20 to 30 per cent higher than old-fashioned open-pollinated corn.

Best advice on practices best suited to each locality comes in four words—SEE YOUR COUNTY AGENT.

BILL UMSTEAD

- Born and reared on a tobacco farm in Durham County.
- While a member of the U. S. House of Representatives and U. S. Senate, Bill Umstead helped formulate and voted for most of the present Farm Program, including the Soil Conservation Service, the Production Marketing Administration, the Farm Home Administration, The Rural Electrification Authority, the Production Credit Associations, the Control Programs and agricultural research.
- He will use the full power of the Governor's office to make telephones and electricity available to every farm in North Carolina.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

In the Democratic Primary, May 31, 1952

Umstead Campaign Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.



Heating Devices Take On Job Of Warming Water for Stock

By IRA MILLER
Farm Electrification Bureau

Water is the cheapest and one of the most important things farmers must provide poultry and stock. For the products they get from them, whether meat, milk or eggs, are composed largely of water. Unless poultry and stock have enough water to drink at all times their production will go down.

The use of pressure water systems will do the job unaided during the summer. But in northern states, where snow and ice are the rule for several months each winter, the delivery of water alone often is not enough. Some heat is needed to keep stock tanks and poultry waterers from freezing over.

A few years ago, the chore of maintaining open stock tanks in cold weather was the unpleasant duty of ax-wielding farm boys. Poultry got a hit or miss treatment, consisting of periodical visits with a steaming kettle, rushed from the kitchen range to the chicken house. And, despite these heroic efforts, neither stock nor poultry drank enough water. Usually, it was either too cold or too hot.

Fortunately times have changed. Equipment has come into use to help the farmer solve his winter watering problems. Stock tanks and poultry waterers, supplied by pressure systems, now can be kept open in the coldest weather with heaters of various kinds.

STOCK WATERING: Stock tank heaters, generally, are of two types—immersion and float. Immersion heaters of 1,000 watts are of heavy construction and warm all of the water in the tank. For practical economy reasons, it is recommended that tanks equipped with immersion heaters be well insulated. Some farmers leave only two-thirds of the surface exposed to the air in the daytime and completely cover the tank at night to save electrical costs. Float type heaters, or de-icers, which draw 500 volts, float on the surface of the water and keep open an ice-free hole, sufficiently large for drinking purposes. In addition to these two conventional types

of heaters, there is a heated stock drinking cup on the market. The cup is located in the top of a metal pipe which is lowered into the ground to the desired depth for cows, hogs or sheep. It uses 220 watts, with daily electrical consumption figured at about 1½ kwhr.

POULTRY WATERING: A variety of heaters are available for this winter chore. Immersion types of 150 watts are placed directly in the water and hold the temperature at 50 degrees. Some poultrymen locate heating cable in the bottom of V-shaped water troughs, and others place heat lamps over or under waterers and water pans.

Exposed pipes, in all cases, can be protected from freezing by the application of heating cable or electric heating tape.

Mix Feed Electrically

Georgia State College of Agriculture recently made a series of tests to thoroughly mix 2,000 pounds of feed by hand versus an electric mixer. To mix the ton of feed by hand required the work of two men for 76 minutes—or a total of 152 minutes.

When using an electric mixer, the time was cut to 45 minutes of labor and 1 kwh of electricity.

Figuring your time to be worth \$1 an hour, the hand method would cost you around \$2.50. By using electric power to do the job, it would cost around \$.80—a saving of \$1.70 per ton.

A farm operating on electricity is a farm operating on a profit-making basis. Going all-out for electricity in reality means going all-out for production and profits.

How To Keep From Growing Old

Never overlook an opportunity to race a train to the crossing. It's exciting and engineers will love you. It will also help to break the monotony of a long trip.

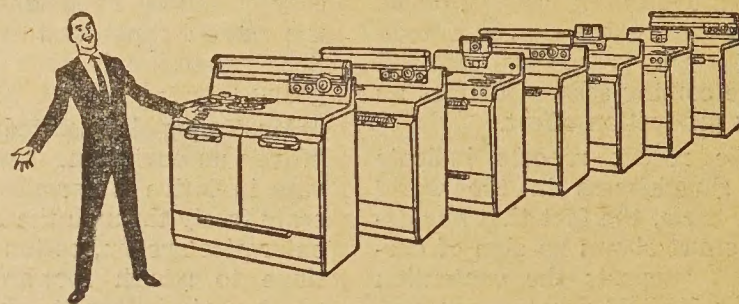
Always pass the car ahead on a curve. In addition it is especially important to never sound your horn; it may unnerve other drivers.

The highway is yours so always demand your half, the middle half. Stick up for your rights. Always speed. It shows right away you are full of pep. And never permit another car to pass you if you can help it.

Don't waste time stopping, looking or listening. It's trite. Everybody else does that.

Whatever your cooking needs... there's a

FRIGIDAIRE Electric Range for You!

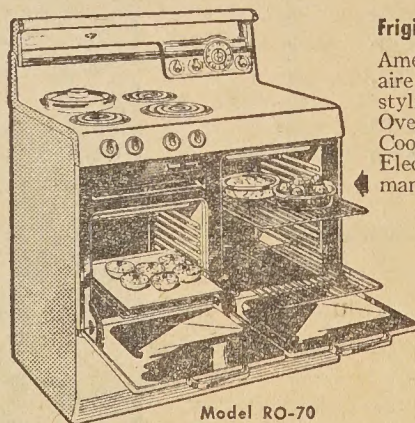


Whether you cook a lot or a little... want the best at any price, or the best you can afford... there's a model and size of Frigidaire Electric Range for you! Yes, whether you choose the beautiful Frigidaire De Luxe Range with two complete ovens, the compact, low-priced "Thrifty-30," or any one of Frigidaire's complete line of electric ranges, you'll have the benefits of clean, easy, carefree cooking in your kitchen for years to come.

◀ Frigidaire "Thrifty-30"

Because it is only 30" wide, this compact range fits perfectly in kitchens of any size. Yet, despite its size, the "Thrifty-30's" full-width Giant Oven has a huge baking and roasting capacity! There's plenty of room for 6 big pies, 10 loaves of bread, or big "harvest-type" meals. And the "Thrifty-30" has four 5-speed Radiantube Units, Cook-Master for automatic oven control, Cooking-Top Lamp, Time-Signal, roomy full-width Utensil Drawer and genuine Frigidaire quality construction throughout.

Model shown (left) RO-35



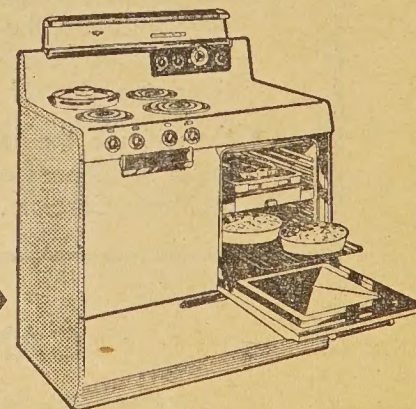
Model RO-70

Frigidaire De Luxe 2-Oven Range

America's finest electric range, Frigidaire model RO-70, has beautiful new styling, 2 new, twin-unit Even-Heat Ovens, 5-Speed Radiantube Units, Cook-Master Oven Clock Control, Electric 2-Speed Time-Signal and many time-and-labor-saving features.

Frigidaire "Wonder Oven" Range

The "Wonder Oven" lets you bake and broil at the same time, in the same oven! Has two complete ovens that become one big oven in just a twinkling. In addition, this range has all the convenience features found on other Frigidaire Electric Ranges.



Model RO-50



Visit Your Frigidaire Dealer's Showroom. There's a Frigidaire Dealer near you. See him next time you're in town. Or write Frigidaire Division of General Motors, Dayton 1, Ohio.

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Home Appliances

'52 Leaf Supports Given By USDA

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently announced the 1952-crop price support loan program for specified kinds of tobacco grown in the United States and Puerto Rico. Minimum levels at which tobacco will be supported were announced, and price support is mandatory this year under the Agricultural Act of 1949.

The loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation on the basis of official standard grades at a specified rate for each grade. Loans will be available on 1952 crop Flue-Cured, Burley, and Puerto Rican tobacco at 90 per cent of parity. Loans on Fire-Cured tobacco will be at 75 per cent of the Burley rate, and on Dark Air-Cured and Virginia Sun-Cured at 66½ per cent of the Burley rate.

Under the price support system this year, farmers are assured of a minimum of 50.6 cents a pound for their flue cured leaf. In the event parity rises between now and June 15, growers will be given the benefit of any increase in price.

Should parity decline, however, producers will still receive not less than 50.6 cents a pound, which was 90 per cent of parity during March.

The minimum loan rate on Burley (Type 31) this year will be 49.5 cents a pound.

Food Expert Offers Home Freezer Facts

This is the third in a series of four articles designed to help rural families select a home freezer. Information for the articles was provided by Dr. Earl McCracken of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In the first installment of this series, the satisfaction of using frozen foods was noted—the fact that freezing helps to retain the bright color, fresh flavor, and most of the vitamin values. The point was made that a family freezer often affords an opportunity for preserving food which might otherwise go to waste. The cost of owning and operating a freezer was discussed, and an estimate made of the quantities of different foods it would hold.

The second article of the series presented the pros and cons of the two different styles, the upright and the chest models. The location of the freezer in the home also was discussed.

Question number 3 is this: What operating features should we look for, and what kind of guarantees and service can be expected on home freezers?

Many factors are involved in the answer to this double-headed question. The features that most influence the operating characteristics of a freezer cannot be seen. For instance—how efficient is the refrigerating mechanism? How good is the installation? Is the vapor seal adequate? How rugged is the construction? While freezers now on the market are not as likely to become "orphans" as have many in the past, it still is advisable to buy from an established manufacturer of home or farm equipment—or from a local dealer with a reputation for reliability and honest dealing. Freezer guarantees are much the same as those for household refrigerators. The whole freezer is guaranteed (with the usual exceptions for abuse, etc.) for one year against defects in materials or workmanship, and the refrigeration unit for five years.

The question of servicing facilities is important, too. Freezers operate under more severe conditions than the standard type household refrigerator, and more need for servicing can be expected. At least until the industry has had several more years of manufacturing experience. It can be expected that designs, models and construction will be developed which will not require any more servicing than standard household refrigerators now require. At present, it's advisable to buy a freezer made by a manufacturer who maintains nearby servicing, and who also has arrangements for handling your frozen food in case of major difficulty.

Here is some information on the mechanism of home freezers based on a study of various types by Dr. Earl McCracken of USDA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

WALL INSULATION

Because of dimension limita-

tions, four inches seem to be the accepted thickness, and it should be of a recognized type such as cork, rock wool, glass wool, plastic, etc. Literature should describe the type of insulation and the way it is assembled into the cabinet. There is no adequate, sure, short-time test of vapor seal. However, in checking with the dealer on the construction of a freezer, find out what measures have been taken to establish a vapor seal between the outer liner and the insulation to prevent moisture from entering the insulation. If careful precautions in this regard are not taken, the efficiency of the insulation can be

reduced in a relatively short time to the point where it's of little value. Then the freezer will begin to operate excessively and even continuously.

COMPRESSOR UNITS

Most compressor units will perform satisfactorily, but that is no guarantee of good refrigeration results. The freezer should have the correct amount of cooling refrigerated surface in the box to produce the desired temperature without having these surfaces at excessively low temperatures, such as 20 or 30° F below zero. In addition to being hard on the compressor, these excessively low temperatures tend to dry out the food in the freezer. Everything else being equal, the freezer having the larger cooling surface for the same size compressor is to be preferred.

Compressor units are of two types (1) the open and (2) the

closed or sealed unit. In the open type, the compressor is run by a belt from the motor. (Two belts are a little added insurance of continuous performance.) This unit generally has a fan attached to the motor shaft to force air through the condenser. In the "sealed unit," the motor and compressor are in the same housing and sealed in oil. A separate motor runs the fan for the condenser. The open-type unit gives slightly better operating efficiency, and can be serviced without returning it to the factory. It has the disadvantage, however, of requiring oiling, and of possible belt failure and replacements. The "sealed" unit is quieter in operation, does not require oiling and is considerably more compact. In case of trouble, however, the unit has to be returned to the factory for repairs. The trend in home freezers of the sizes most families

(Continued on Page 15)

CROSLEY

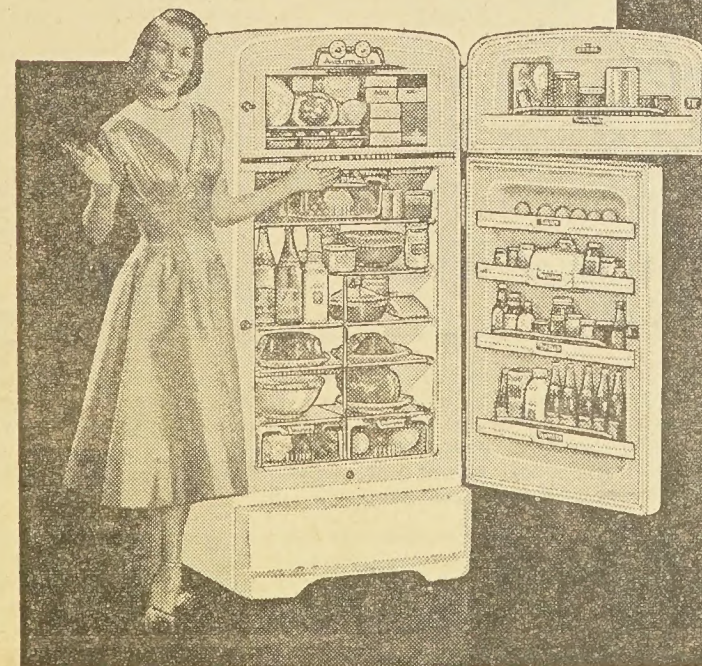


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DOUBLE TOP-LEVEL SPACE!*

You'll have better, more varied meals *faster and easier*—with this Crosley Shelvador Freezer! Look at all you get! Exclusive shelves on lid almost double top-level space. You can regulate it from 0° to 20° below zero. Convenient storage baskets make it so easy for you to arrange foods—with special pie racks to protect pastry and delicate frostings. Model CDF-8, shown, one of 7 models priced from \$269.95.

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Automatic—the Crosley Electric Range!*

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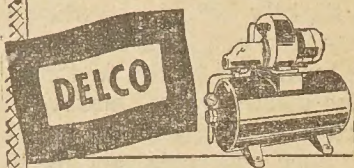
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New Lamps For Old —New Sight, Too

Conversion Kits Cost Very Little, So Easy To Use

"New lamps for old" is a slogan which pays real dividends to members of rural electric cooperatives.

It's quite simple. You take your old lamp, add a special shade holder, an indirect light bulb—and you have a new lamp and good lighting at low cost. This is the recipe for bringing your old-fashioned electric table lamp up to date.

Even if you have an old kerosene lamp, you can convert it to electricity by use of a few easy-to-get materials. An oil lamp adapter threaded to screw onto an oil lamp base, a socket and cord assembly, a lamp reflector and shade will make an attractive electric lamp from your old-fashioned oil lamp which was put away when rural electrification came to your community.

It is important that the light globe be not less than 14 inches from the table. If it is lower, you should set your lamp on a wooden stand or bring the bottom of the shade to a point 14 or 15 inches from the table. This is necessary for the most efficient spread of light.

An extremely short oil lamp cannot be successfully converted into a good reading lamp. This type of lamp is for decoration only; occasionally a pair of them, without

diffusing bowls, can be used for dressing-table lamps.

Lamps also can be made from large bottles, vases, candle-sticks, blocks of wood, etc.

PROTECT YOUR EYES

Every day you learn more about the importance of protecting your eye-sight by good lighting. Like everything else, lamps have increased in price. That is why your rural electric cooperative recommends lamp conversion programs, as well as the purchase of modern lighting.

Let's look at a few reasons why you need to improve your lighting facilities. A great many lamps are too short, or the shades are too shallow to cover the bare bulb. Where this is the case, your eyes are irritated by the glare created by seeing the lighted lamp bulb. It is quite possible such a lamp is not giving enough light for the task you are doing and almost certain that you are not using the right bulb to preserve your eye-sight.

In most cases, people use bulbs of low wattage because they feel that it saves money. The difference in cost between a 60 watt bulb and one of 100 or 150 watts is so small at the end of the month that

you would get change back from a nickel. Yet, the few pennies more that you might spend by using the right bulb are nothing compared to the value of your eyesight. It has been estimated that you could burn 9 lamps with 150 watt bulbs in each for 4 years (ordinary usage) for what you would have to pay for one pair of glasses.

Never depend upon a ceiling light for work which requires the constant use of your eyes. Home chores should be done under proper lights for your own protection. Check with your co-op for information on lights which meet the IES standards. Use light colored shades with white lining so that you get the proper spread of light.

Home and farm electrification advisers will gladly help you with your lighting problems. They will show you how to save money—yet get good lighting. So don't throw away your old oil lamps—give them a "new look" to go with the new fuel—electricity.

Electric Consumers Conference Planned For May 26-27

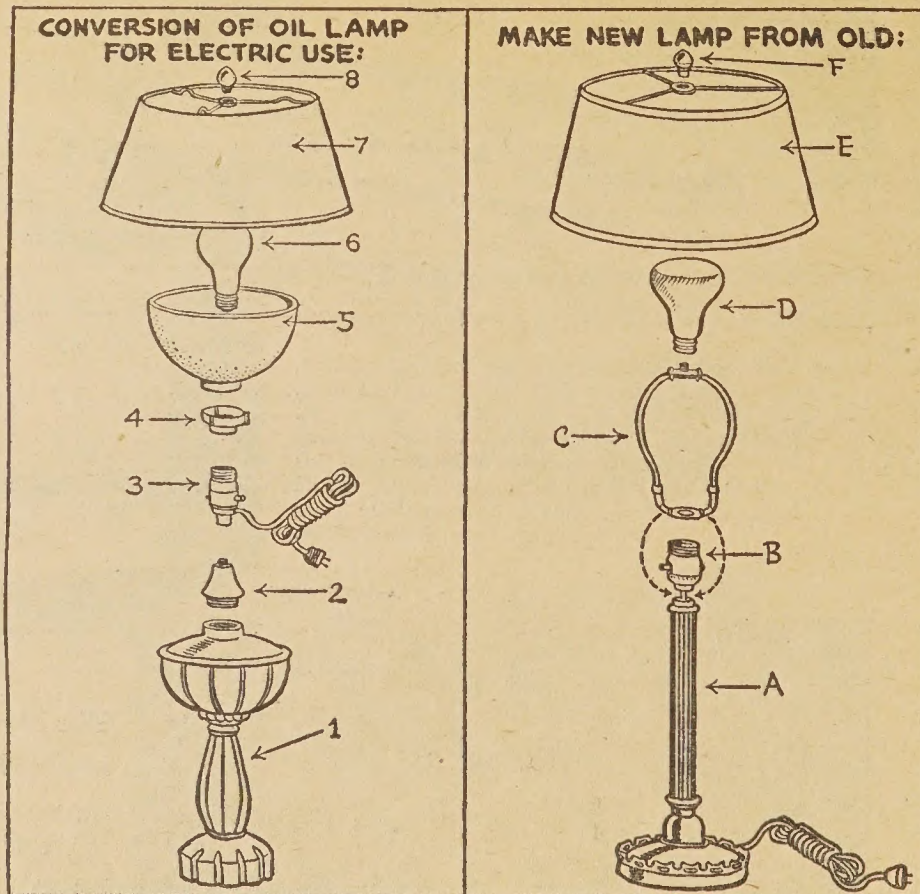
President Harry S. Truman has announced he will attend the Electric Consumers Conference to be held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 26-27. The conference will be sponsored by NRECA, the American Public Power Association and other groups.

The conference purpose is to "obtain the united effort of farm, labor, church, civic and other organizations to find common ground for agreement on Federal power issues."

"It is hoped," said Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager, NRECA, "that we can obtain help from these other groups to speed the development of our country's hydro-electric power resources along the lines of our country's power policy and more firmly establish the right of farm and city groups to generate and transmit their electric power when they choose to do so."

Chairman of the Conference is Murray Lincoln, president of the Farm Bureau Insurance Company and president of the Cooperative League and CARE. Vice chairman is Morris L. Cooke, former chairman of the President's Water Resources Board and the first REA administrator.

Among the speakers in the two-day conference are: Senators Lister Hill, Ala.; Wayne Morse, Ore.; George Aiken, Vt.; Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman; Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan; Governor of Arkansas Sidney McMath; Rep. Michael Kirwan, O.; James Patton, Farmers Union; Walter Reuther, UAW, CIO; Walter Hammond, Texas Farm Bureau Federation; Henry Carstenson, Master, Washington State Grange; Ken Whitaker, Electric Power Board, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Edgar Brown, state senator, S. C.; besides representatives from the American Federation of Labor and women's groups.



Here is a simplified diagram for converting an old oil lamp into a modern electric lamp. The parts are (1) oil lamp base, (2) oil lamp adaptor, (3) assembly of socket cord and plug, (4) fitting to hold reflector if reflector neck is not threaded, (5) reflector bowl, (6) lamp bulb, (7) shade and (8) threaded finial for securing shade. Get these materials at your favorite local store. If not available there, get in touch with your rural electric co-op.

New lamps for old—here are the directions for converting your old table lamp into a modern, approved study lamp: (1) Disconnect lamp cord plug from convenience outlet (2) Remove lamp shade and bulb, (3) Remove socket and disconnect wires, (4) Set new lamp shade holder (C) on lamp base (A), (5) Replace socket (B), (6) Screw special new indirect light bulb D into socket and replace shade (E) and screw on threaded finial (F).

Give the Crop a Good Start

Farmers generally get higher yields by tilling the ground at the right time, keeping weeds under control, planting enough seed at the right depth, and seeding at the best time to get a good stand, and, for some crops, to lessen losses from insects and diseases.

Close stands of the new *corn hybrids* for the South are most productive. Best results come from planting 9 to 14 pounds of seed per acre with spacing about 15 inches apart in 42-inch rows. For sorghums to be combined plant 5 to 8 pounds per acre in close drills.

In *cotton*, hill dropping or drilling to a stand helps cut labor and production costs. In using locally-produced seed, it pays to have it mechanically delinted, since linters are bringing a good price. Where cotton planting is mechanized, it might pay to use acid delinted seed. It can be hill dropped with a corn planter and germinates quicker in good weather.

Most Hens Lay Grade-A Eggs

What Happens to Them Afterwards Is the Problem

June, July and August are months when it is impossible to market quality eggs, unless you put forth the necessary effort to maintain the original quality of eggs produced.

An egg never is quite so good as it was the day it was laid. Practically all hens lay eggs of high quality. However, age, travel and experience do not seem to improve the egg. After it is laid, it is the responsibility of the producer, the wholesaler, and the retailer to do everything within their power to help preserve the egg in its original freshness.

Few people realize how perishable an egg is. Even ideal holding conditions merely tend to retard deterioration that gradually takes place inside the egg. Most Midwest eggs reach the consumer hundreds of miles from the farm where laid. Because of time involved in getting eggs to the consumer, it makes it even more important that poultrymen give a quality-egg program serious consideration.

It is one thing to get acceptable eggs to consumers, but it is quite another matter to get superior eggs to them. As a college professor would put it, it might be compared to 2 students, one barely passing his examination and another making a grade of 100.

In N.C. thousands of dollars are lost annually by egg producers and handlers from inedible or low-grade eggs. Much of this loss can be eliminated by proper management of the flock, and correct care of eggs. The produce buyer can never reform a bad egg—when it is once bad, it is always bad. He can and does eliminate these eggs from his pack before shipping to large markets, but someone must stand the loss—usually the farmer.

Hot Weather Conditions

We are now entering hot summer weather which always presents a problem in the South. This brings up the question, "What can the producer do to have better eggs?"

First step in production of high-quality eggs on N.C. farms is breeding. Good breeding alone does not insure good eggs of profitable production. But it is certain these 2 goals cannot be attained without having proper breeding back of the laying hens.

A few egg-quality factors that

are inherited are egg size, shell color, firmness of albumen, and incidence of blood spots. Some other factors that are inherited but may also be influenced by the feed, are shell texture, shell strength and yolk color. These factors all have a direct bearing upon size of your egg check and upon net return from your poultry flock.

Next and very important step in a quality-egg program is proper care of eggs. Most eggs when laid will be U. S. Grade-A or better. But in far too many instances, they deteriorate to U. S. Grade-B or lower before they leave the farm. Few people realize how much an egg will deteriorate during the first 24 hours after being laid. It always is a good idea to take good care of one's market eggs, but this is especially true from this season until early fall. Eggs should be gathered at least twice each day, and preferably 3 times. After gathering, place in a wire basket or on a wire tray and allow to cool as rapidly as possible.

Another secret to production of quality eggs is getting them marketed a minimum of twice each week, and oftener if possible.

No poultryman can expect to produce 100 per cent clean eggs. But there are certain practices which do much to reduce the percentage of dirty eggs. Some of these are deep, dry litter in the poultry house; screened-off droppings boards or pits; plenty of roomy nests, one nest for every 5 or 6 hens.

Our experience has proved that eggs laid in compartment nests show less damage from dirt and breakage than eggs laid in the conventional-type nest. The compartment nest is 2 feet wide and 5 feet long and is adequate for 50 birds.

Dirty eggs never bring top prices. There is probably no single thing which does more to keep the price of eggs down at this season than production of dirty eggs. Poultry houses that are dirty or yards that are muddy make ideal condition for production of low-quality eggs. Frequent gathering of eggs does much to reduce the number of dirty eggs, but this does not take the place of a clean house.

Feeding an adequate diet is important toward producing good eggs. Hens in high production need lots of calcium in their diet. This is provided when oyster shell is fed. Plenty of vitamin D must be fed if hens are to lay eggs with well-formed shells.

A Stake In The Future

There isn't quite as much glamour connected with the job of digging 1,000 holes in an acre of ground and carefully planting a tree in each excavation as there is with fitting livestock and showing them in stiff competition. And results from planting and caring for a stand of trees don't come as quickly as the harvest which rolls around for the lad growing row crops or pigs—but the reward in the long run is just as high.

For the youngster who sweats through the job of planting row, after row of young seedlings is banking on the future. True, it may be 15 or even 20 years before the big harvest is made, but in the meantime there are other considerations. That acre of well-tended trees becomes a stumbling block in the path of erosion, a storehouse for water checked in its flow down a hillside, and a haven for countless wild animals.

The youngster who spends his time and energy planting trees gains much in return. He learns to appreciate trees as a crop—in Alabama, timber and forest products are a major crop—and he also learns to protect and care for trees just as he fights the insects, weeds, and diseases that attack his row crops.

Perhaps the forests and the wealth of products gained from them aren't appreciated in the same way we prize a highly bred animal or a high yielding hybrid grain perfected by years of diligent research and breeding.

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FLORIDA OFFERS YOU many farm opportunities plus a happier living in a mild climate. If you are interested in farming in this new land of opportunity, write State of Florida, indicating type of farming you are interested in. State your specific requirements and request your copy of beautifully illustrated booklet: Farm Opportunities in Florida. Get complete information without cost or obligation. Write: State of Florida, 6107D Commission Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

Free for Asthma

If you suffer with attacks of Asthma and choke and gasp for breath, if restful sleep is difficult because of the struggle to breathe, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Company for a FREE trial of the FRONTIER ASTHMA MEDICINE, a preparation for temporary symptomatic relief of paroxysms of Bronchial Asthma. No matter where you live or whether you have faith in any medicine under the sun, send today for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. Frontier Asthma Co. 893-J Frontier Bldg. 462 Niagara St. Buffalo 1, N.Y.

* OF INTEREST TO WOMEN *

Dresses, 24c; shoes, 39c; men's suits, \$4.95. trousers, \$1.20. Better used clothing. Free Catalog.

Transworld, 164-BM Christopher, Brooklyn 12, N. Y. (KEY 164-BM)

LET'S SEND TALLY TO CONGRESS



J. O. TALLY, JR.

Let's nominate Joe Tally and assure ourselves of earnest, hard-working representation:

JOE TALLY is:

- An Overseas Veteran of World War II
- Former Law Professor at Wake Forest College
- A Practicing Lawyer
- Now Serving His Second Term as Mayor of Fayetteville
- Active in Civic and Charitable Service

JOE TALLY For:

- Integrity in Government
- Economy in Government
- Democracy in Government
- A Strong National Defense
- Wise, Earnest, Hard-Working Representation
- Distinguished Leadership To Maintain Our Present Farm Program

7th District Committee
for JOE TALLY for
Congress

Paid Political Advertisement

NORTH CAROLINA Homemakers' Page

Meat Squares a la Mode



Budget troubles disappear when you serve economy supper dishes like this meat-and-vegetable topped biscuit square. Pour colorful tomato sauce over each serving.

Here's a main dish you can't afford to miss, for it costs just 11 cents a hearty, succulent portion.

Meat Square a La Mode tempts with a meat topping of ground beef flavorfully mixed with onion, tomato and green beans. Add to this a tender, fluffy drop biscuit base and you've a dish to please the family. Bake this meat square upside down, so that when you turn it out on a hot chop plate, the meat mixture is on top. Serve with catsup or spicy tomato sauce.

Included in the assets of this good dish is a lot of good nutrition. The protein, B-vitamins and food iron of enriched flour join those of meat. In addition, milk and vegetables contribute other food values essential for health.

Complete a tempting supper menu featuring Meat Square a La Mode with green salad, milk and

ice cream with cookies for dessert.

MEAT SQUARE A LA MODE Biscuit Mixture

- 2 cups sifted enriched flour
- 2½ teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup shortening

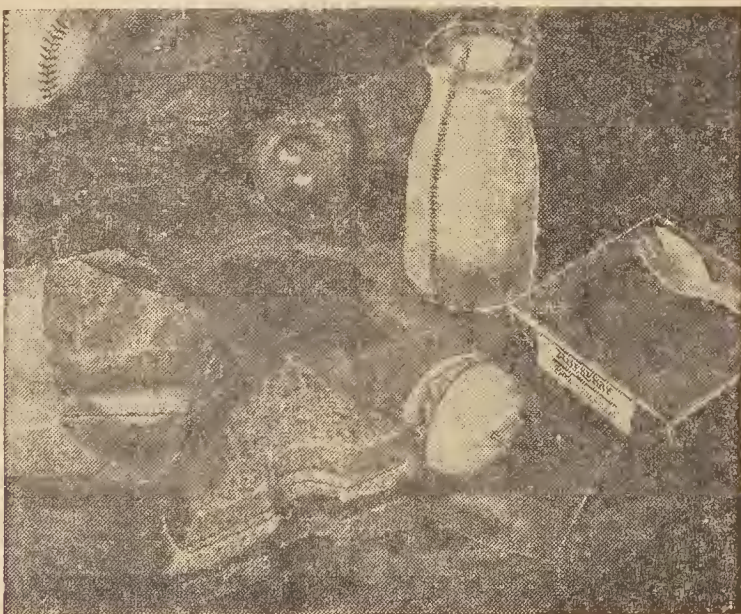
Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cut or rub in shortening. Add milk to make a thick batter, stirring only until flour is moistened. Spread evenly over meat mixture.

Meat Mixture

- 2 tablespoons chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon fat
- 1 cup ground meat (½ pound)
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- ¾ cup condensed tomato soup or ½ cup canned tomatoes
- 1¼ cups cooked green beans, drained

Brown onion in fat. Add meat, salt and pepper. Cook 5 minutes. Add tomato soup, or tomatoes, and beans. Mix well. Pour into greased 8x8x2-inch pan. Cover with biscuit mixture, spreading evenly to edge of pan. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 25 minutes. Turn out on hot chop plate. Serve with tomato sauce. Makes 6 servings.

Lunch for the Ball Team



A current weather forecast might read . . . "Warm, spring day, followed by small boys playing baseball." Mothers know that baseball players have big appetites and need a healthful lunch to restore lost energy.

Ham-Cheese Club Sandwich
8 slices whole wheat bread
4 slices enriched bread

- ¼ cup soft butter
- 4 slices boiled ham or bologna
- 4 slices American or Swiss cheese

Spread bread with butter. Place 1 slice of ham on each of 4 slices of whole wheat bread and cover each with 1 slice of enriched bread. Top each sandwich with 1 slice of cheese and another slice of whole wheat bread.

Yield: 4 Ham-Cheese Club Sandwiches.

How To Make Nylon Flowers Hat Hobby Also Profitable

Lovely flowers made from re-dyed old nylon stockings!

That's the latest fashion fad sweeping the nation.

The nylon flowers are showing up as corsages to decorate hats, dresses and outerwear; as adornments for the hair, as striking arrangements in low vases, as boutonnières and as gift-package decorations.

The rage of converting old nylons into captivating corsages and pretty single flowers has a grass-roots origin.

Now the Tintex Home Economics Bureau has rushed into print with a free booklet of detailed instructions entitled "How to Make Lovely Flowers and Corsages from Used Nylon Stockings." The cost of making the long-lasting nylon flowers and corsages is trifling, the bureau points out. Needed are discarded nylons, a few boxes of color

remover and all-fabric dye (at 15c and 20c each), porcelain or agate pans and a wooden spoon for the color-removing and tinting operations, ordinary copper screening, floral tape, scissors and corsage pins.

Your first step is to take out most of the color from the nylons with the kind of color remover that requires no boiling. Then dye the stockings in the selected color, making sure you have an all-fabric dye that works on nylons. Dye some of the fabric green, for use as leaves.

After drying, cut the stockings into three- to five-inch squares. From your copper screening, unravel eight-inch strands of wire for the petals and leaves. For each petal and leaf, fold a square of nylon over the wire strand, stretching out the fabric. You can bend the wire to any shape of petal or leaf you desire.



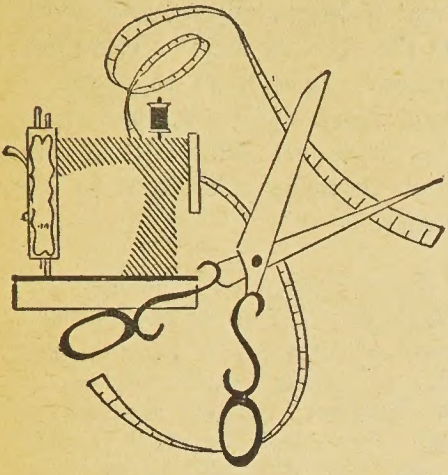
Flowers From Discarded Nylons!

Making gay, colorful flowers and corsages from re-dyed nylon stockings is latest hobby sweeping nation. They're being used to decorate hats (above), dresses and outerwear, and as boutonnières, hair adornments, gift-box decorations and novel, long-lasting arrangements for low vases. Photos at left show simple steps needed, as described by Tintex Home Economics Bureau. Top panel shows hose being tinted after original color was taken out with color remover. Middle panel shows how petals are made by stretching square of dyed nylon over eight-inch strand of copper screenwire. Bottom panel reveals how five or more petals are assembled to form flower. With waxed crochet cotton for center, petals are tied at base with wire. Green floral tape covers exposed wire for stem.

(Continued on Next Page)

THE SEWING ROOM

It's New!



The "budget minded" farm-wife, while she may love to sew finds precious little time to spend in the sewing-room. The Carolina Farmer wants to help. This feature page for women, re-named "THE SEWING ROOM" is designed to help the busy farm-wife.

In order to make it more helpful, we have established a policy of asking for reader-editors. You can help to make this page "As YOU like it"—just mail your suggestions to The Homemaker Editor.

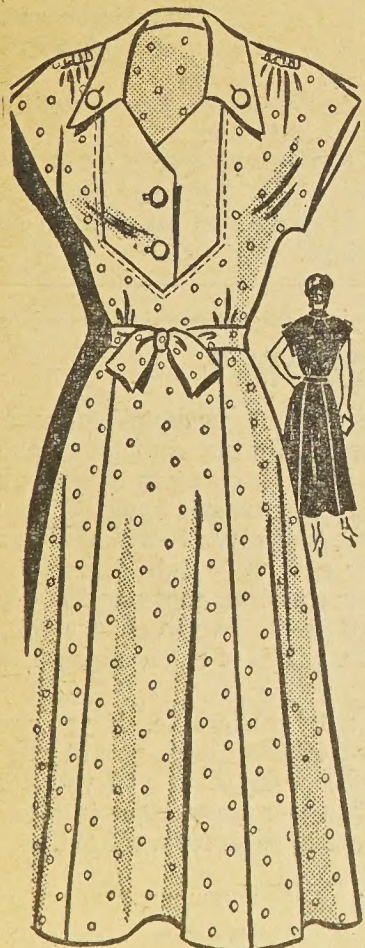
Send **THIRTY CENTS** (in coins) for each pattern to: **CAROLINA FARMER 222, Pattern Department 232 West 18th Street, New York 11, New York.**



You want that tiny-waisted look—and here is the dress to give it to you! Bodice-back wraps to front, a smart feature and an easy-to-fit detail. Shirred bodice, gracefully pleated, flared skirt! Pattern 4816 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 4½ yards 35-inch fabric.

That Magic Collar!

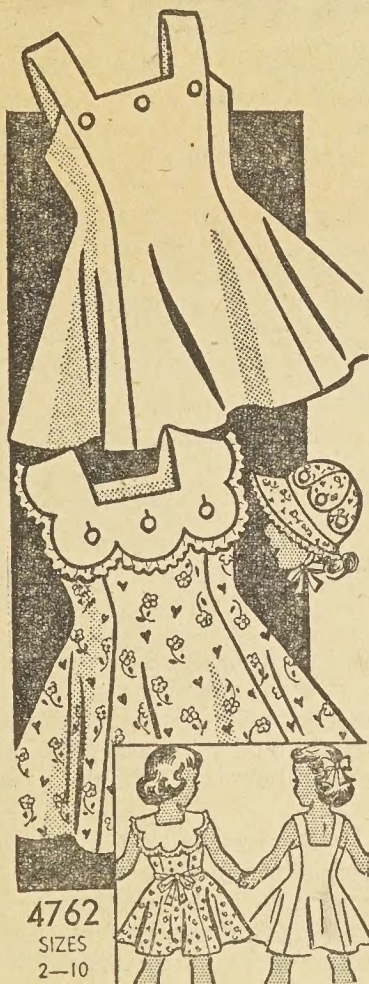
Shirtdress News!



9202 SIZES 34-50

The shirtdress with dress-shirt yoke! The smartest, crispest, most slenderizing dress you can find. Has those flattering slit-shouldered sleevelets you love!

Pattern 9202 in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. Size 36 takes 3¾ yards 35-inch; ¾ yard contrast.



4762
SIZES
2-10

Add TWO dresses to her wardrobe! Sew only ONE! A princess sundress for a hard-playing little pet becomes a princess Sunday dress in a jiffy. Just add collar.

Pattern 4762 in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 frock, 1½ yards 35-inch and ¾ yard contrast; bonnet, ½ yard and ½ yard contrast.

Send **THIRTY CENTS** (in coins) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, 222 Pattern Department, 232 W. 18th St., New York 11, N. Y.

HOW TO MAKE NYLON FLOWERS

(Continued from Page 12)

The next step is to gather the stretched-out fabric at the bottom and fasten it with wire, leaving part of the wire for the stem. Trim off excess fabric. You now have one petal. Repeat the process until you have five or more petals. Leaves are made the same way.

You can make the blossom center in either of two ways, the bureau says. One is to dip thick, colored crochet cotton into paraffin, cut as many pieces of the dried cotton as you'll need and tie a knot at the end of each. The other method is to roll a small ball of the nylon fabric, covering it with a larger piece for ease in assembling.

To form a flower, bring the

petals and center together and tie them at the base with wire, covering the exposed wires with green floral tape. To make a corsage, simply assemble three or four flowers and two or three leaves.

Finally, you can make vari-colored petals by the process known as tie-dyeing. That is, before dyeing you tie knots in the stocking about one inch and a half apart. When the knots are undone after dyeing, a beautiful variegated color-effect is produced.

The booklet of instructions may be obtained gratis at any all-fabric dye counter in department, drug and dime stores or by writing to the Tintex Home Economics Bureau, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Home Canners... for Premium Protection, get the Lid with the Difference!



Switch to

BALL DOME LIDS

You pay no more — you can't buy better!

You home-can to save money and flavor—to eat better for less. Make sure of those savings. Get the canning lids with the difference. That difference is the DOME, originated by BALL to end "guesswork sealing." Here's why Ball Dome Lids give you premium protection on every jar:

Famous "Touch-Test" SEAL...

Just press to test. When Dome is down, jar is sealed. So easy! So sure! Dome Lids have cream-white enamel lining over special gold lacquer, red rubber seal and other plus features—yet cost no more than old-fashioned "flat tops." Save all you can. Get Ball Dome Lids!

FREE BOOKLET!

Send postcard for "Ball Canning and Freezing Recipes"—includes latest methods, timetables. Ball Bras. Co., Dept. CAR1, Muncie, Ind.



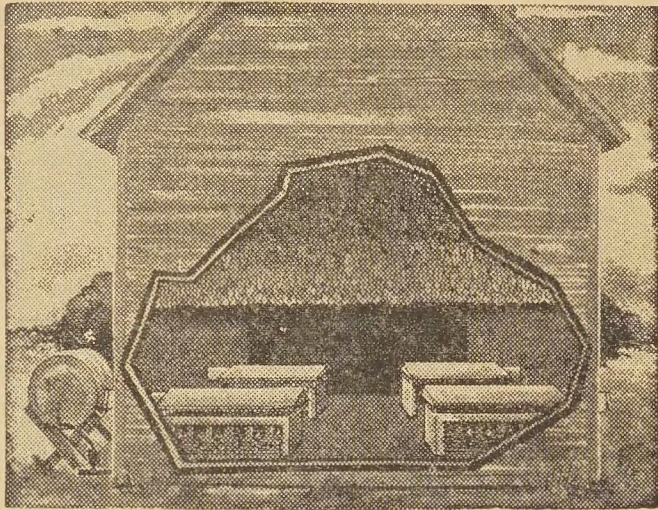
Remember . . .

only **Ball** JARS come with **BALL DOME LIDS**

© 1952, B. & CO.

It Takes BOTH to get the High Dollar for tobacco!

1. Proper handling from seed bed to barning . . .
2. Proper Curing Equipment

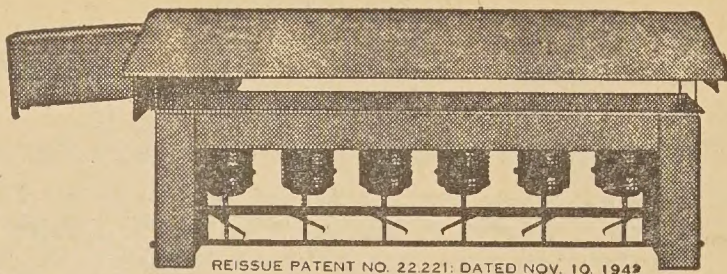


TYPICAL FLORENCE-MAYO INSTALLATION

➔ After the hours and days and weeks of hard work making a good crop . . . licking root knot, black shank, blue mold and other diseases that attack your tobacco . . . What Then? Will your labors go to waste by poor curing? Will a barn fire rob you of all profit? Will the quality of a really fine crop be lost because of old-fashioned curing equipment?

Your tobacco, on the warehouse floor, will bring the HIGH DOLLAR only if you raise good tobacco . . . AND cure it right. It takes Both!

That is why more progressive farmers use more Florence-Mayo Air-Conditioning Tobacco Curers than any other make!



MEN WHO KNOW TOBACCO BEST . . .

Government graders, buyers, warehousemen and Stabilization Corp. officials with farming interests have used Florence-Mayo Air-Conditioning Tobacco Curers in their own barns for years . . . have regularly replaced other types of curing methods with the **Air-Conditioning** method—Florence-Mayo!

More than 20 of the 33 prizes for Bright Leaf Tobacco awarded at the 1951 N. C. State Fair to farmers curing with oil went to users of Florence-Mayo Air-Conditioning Curers!

SEE YOUR DEALER NOW FOR 1952 FLORENCE-MAYO CURERS

Florence-Mayo Nuway Co.

1935—17 Years of Progress—1952

MAKERS OF THE WORLD'S BEST TOBACCO CURER

Farmville, N. C.

Research Report

Splitting The Fertilizer Application on three spring vegetables increased the average value \$174 per acre in a six year study on a light sandy soil. Twelve tons of manure were added to both the divided and undivided applications. The fertilizer consisted of 1,500 pounds of 6-8-4 per acre.

* * *

Centipede Grass For Sodding Earthen Dams and edges of farm pounds should be planted in the spring. Centipede is a low-growing, sod-forming grass that requires little mowing. It will not grow out into the water; therefore, no breeding areas for mosquitoes are formed. Centipede is commonly planted by sprigging joints of grass about two inches into the soil. Light applications of 6-8-4 are recommended, as high concentrations of nitrates will burn the grass. Centipede spreads very rapidly; it should not be used in pastures as the nutritive value is low.

* * *

BHC-DDT, 3-5 Mixture, and Toxaphene continue to be excellent insecticides for control of most major cotton insects in experiments conducted by the Experiment Station. BHC-DDT alternated with calcium arsenate has also given excellent results. Other recommended insecticides which have been used from one to three years include aldrin-DDT, dieldrin-DDT, and heptachlor-DDT mixtures. All the materials except calcium arsenate have been used with about equal effectiveness as dusts and sprays.

* * *

Cotton Rust is a Signal that additional potash is needed. The generally recommended rate of potash on sandy soils is 35 to 45 pounds K_2O (potash) per acre, which is usually applied in complete mixed fertilizers. More potash is needed on soils where rust appears. This may be applied at planting time or by side-dressing with muriate of potash at the first or second cultivation.

Pine Trees Grown in Sparsely Stocked Stands are limby and rough. They produce wood of relatively low value. However, such trees frequently produce seed that are responsible for the establishment of dense stands of small trees on the area. As soon as there are enough young trees to insure a good stand, the limby, older trees should be cut. This cutting can often be made at a profit to the owner.

* * *

Farm Management Analyses indicate that the out-of-pocket costs involved in modern farming are claiming an ever-increasing share of income. Power, machinery, equipment, building, and fencing expense per crop acre or per farm, therefore, must be held within reasonable limits. Good judgment is necessary to maintain the right balance in the use of productive resources.

* * *

1952 Peanut Price Support Program

Under the 1952 price support for peanuts, no direct purchases are authorized. Loans will be available to producers for both on-the-farm and off-the-farm storage.

Peanuts will carry a 90 per cent of parity support as of February 15, 1952, which will be a minimum of \$239.40 per ton. This is 9 dollars higher than last year's minimum support of \$230.56 per ton.

Play Safe

With Heat Lamps

1. Use porcelain sockets or lamp holders.
2. Use rubber covered cords.
3. Don't hang the lamp by its cord.
4. Protect heat lamps with a deep reflector.
5. Connect only six 250 watt lamps per 15 ampere circuit.
6. Hang heat lamps at proper height.

ARE YOU MOVING?

About this season of the year quite a few of our members move. If you are moving, cut out the card below, fill out completely and mail to our office. If you do not know who is moving in where you are leaving, just write in this space that you do not know. If you will send us this information at the time you move it will assist us greatly in keeping our records in order and up to date during the busy moving season. Quite a few of our members move and notify us after they have moved. Remember that we have to charge your account up until the date you notify us, which is extra expense to you.

Remember that Memberships are not transferable. If you are receiving service and have a membership in this Co-op, you can use your membership wherever you live on our lines. If you will not be receiving service from this Co-op when you move, come into our office or mail your membership certificate in to us for a refund.

Name: Owner:

Date Moved: Meter Reading:

Who is moving into the house you vacated?

Your new address:

Will you receive lights at your new address?

If so, who moved from there?

Meter reading at your new address:

Home Freezer Facts

(Continued from Page 9)

will buy is toward "sealed" compressor units. In fact, most home freezers today are of the closed type.

If you get a freezer with "sealed" unit, find out what service facilities are available locally, or what arrangements can be made for taking care of your frozen food if the unit has to be sent back to the factory.

No definite statement can be made as to the size of compressor unit required for a freezer of given capacity. Even manufacturers are of different opinions, brought about, no doubt, by the designs of their various freezers and the purposes for which they expect them to be used. Different makes of 20-cubic-foot freezers use motors

ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower. In general, motors of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower are used on freezers from 3 to 20 cubic feet, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower for those from 15 to 30 cubic feet. This gives considerable overlapping in the 15 to 20-cubic-foot range. The ones with the larger motors can be expected to have the greater reserve capacity.

As for the refrigerant, no choice is offered to the purchaser of a home freezer. Freon-12 is commonly accepted as the best for this use.

We'll take up the subjects of the freezing compartment, temperature adjustment and location of the freezer in the next article in this series.

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 2)

would have been done faster without REA." He then flung mud at this farm program, labeling it "Federal interference" in the power business, "outright socialism," and "useless and wasteful."

The 3½-million people living in rural America who weren't able to obtain electric service—and those who had to pay ransoms of up to \$2,000 to be connected—before the birth of REA may not agree with that expression of a New England special interest. But his contentions are going to have to be countered forcibly in Washington if enemies of the rural electrification program are to be prevented from scuttling it year by year.

Last fall one of the unusual acts of Congress was to repeal a tax which had been on the statute books since 1932. The public hasn't obtained a cent of benefit, and it is interesting to see who did.

That tax was a 3½% levy on the gross revenues collected by private power companies on residential and commercial sales (industrial sale were excluded). Pow-

er companies arguing for repeal of the levies took the lofty "public-spirited" position that their customers were discriminated against, because in the end any such tax has to be passed on to rate payers in order that stockholders can retain their guaranteed 6% return on investments.

But what happened to the \$104-million annual excise tax levy which was repealed? The trend has been for power companies to go, in increasing numbers, before state regulatory commissions seeking rate increases since that time.

The fact is that the \$104-million which power companies estimated they would save by repeal of the tax has been going right back into their own pockets. Their own spokesman last year boldly admitted that is what they intended to do with it all along. His argument was that the increase in corporate income levies on profits would take about 45% of it. Then, proudly, he said that of the remaining additional profit, a portion would be paid in more income taxes—therefore the public would benefit through their government

DON'T MINE YOUR SOIL

Peanuts are "hard on the land" because of the large quantities of plant nutrient elements they remove from the soil when both peanuts and hay are removed.

Reporting on results of field experiments Experimental Stations in cooperation with farmers, report that tests have shown that calcium in the form of lime or gypsum and potash are needed in amounts larger than are commonly used if the fertility of the soil is to be maintained for peanut production. The results of these tests have shown specifically:

1. That peanuts grown and gathered from the same land year and year "mined" the soil of its supply of calcium and potash.

2. That applications of phosphate, potash and calcium (as either lime or gypsum) restored yields.
3. That a low percentage of sound, mature kernels was a good indication of calcium deficiency in the soil.
4. That applications of lime or gypsum always increased the percentage of sound, mature kernels whenever the yield was increased.

Complete information is available from your Experimental Stations or if you will write THE CAROLINA FARMER of your specific problem, detailed information will be supplied. For bigger and better peanut crops—"don't mine your soil."

TV Ban is Unfrozen; Protects Rural Areas

New television stations will spring up all over the country as the result of the announcement of the Federal Communications Commission April 14 unfreezing the number of television stations allowable throughout the country.

The FCC has made 2,053 assignments in 1,291 communities according to their report which establishes the new national television policy. Thirty-six North Carolina cities are assigned 51 channels.

Private groups or individuals can now apply for use of any of these assignments for TV broadcast.

The report, which becomes effective July 1, sets up a priority list to bring the most effective service to the most people. First priority is to provide at least one television service to all parts of the United States and number two is to provide each community with at least one TV station. Cities under 50,000 will be allotted from one to two channels while cities from 50,000 to 250,000 will have two to four channels available. Cities of a million and over will receive from six to ten channels.

Under the new revision of the TV allocations, smaller cities will benefit by substantial distribution of VHF channels. VHF (Very High Frequency) is the type of television in general use at this time. However, the FCC is now opening up a brand new broad range of frequencies designated UHF (Ultra High Frequency). There are 617 VHF and 1,436 UHF assignments made in the April report. UHF television will require conversion equipment for present day television receivers.

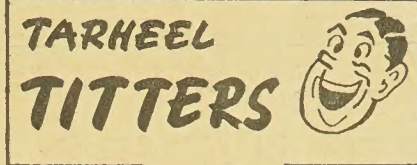
Manufacturers report that they started sometime ago to prepare for UHF and have various types of conversion equipment ready. Inasmuch as UHF can be received by merely extending the range of the present VHF receivers, the prices of conversion will range from as low as \$10 up to \$50.

Although the new system of allocation of TV stations has received some criticism, the Commission gave three reasons for the revision. First, they felt that it protects rural areas and the smaller cities; second, it was the most efficient technical use of the limited number of TV channels and third, it eliminates a lot of red tape.

The demand by the nation's educators that certain channels be reserved for use of non-commercial and educational purposes was met by the FCC in increasing the educational reservations to almost 12% of the total assignments.

All applications for television stations filed prior to the freeze will have to be amended (or new applications filed) because of the changes in allocations of channels.

For instance, some applicants have requested particular channels. With the lifting of the freeze order, the FCC has changed some of the channel designations.



Our verdict in that Canadian case where George and Rosie Big Belly asked the Provincial Secretary what could be done for them under the provisions of the "Change of Name Act,"—we suggest Benny and Bertha.

* * *

In Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Mazie Henry sued for divorce, charge that her husband claimed to be an ordained minister, but after the honeymoon turned out to be "a numbers player, poker player, heavy drinker and woman chaser." And the movies are looking for character actors.

* * *

Good judgment comes from experience, and experience—well, that comes from poor judgment.

* * *

A Negro preacher began his sermon: "Brethren and sisters, here you is to pray for rain. I'd like to ask one question—where is your umbrellas?"

* * *

In Philadelphia the other day, police arrested Kendrick Jackson for stealing a street car and operating it while drunk. He explained sadly, "I asked a man for directions and he told me to take a street car."

* * *

Over in Newark the court ruled out a plea for alimony in Mrs. Anna Herkaler's separation suit after it learned that the original quarrel began when she served her husband a bowl of soup made from his pet pigeons.

* * *

Who are the people who live the longest?—rich relatives!

* * *

Policemen have all the fun! In Concord, Mass., residents passed a law at town meeting imposing a \$20 fine on all "Peeping Toms except policemen on active duty."

* * *

Rev. David Davids of the Community Congregational Church in Manchester, Iowa, issued a bulletin announcing a future service: "There will be a group singing. A large attendance is anticipated."

* * *

Out of practice? After winning first prize at the Knights of the Round Table Club's liar contest, J. Arthur Butler suddenly noticed that it was getting late and asked nervously, "What will I tell my wife?"

* * *

It was a touchy subject! H. L. Parr of Douglasville, Ga., started to sketch a picture of the devil his minister asked him to make for a church meeting. A rip-roaring electric storm broke out, lightning struck a cable post, knocked out Parr's switch box, put out his lights and tore up his water pump. Maybe his art was not flattering.

* * *

Customer to clerk: "I want something to wear—the sort of thing one wears when one doesn't care what one wears."

Turn On The Light . . .

Let's Look At The Record

[And We Mean The Congressional Record]

The REA was created on May 11, 1935, by executive order of President Roosevelt.

On April 9, 1936, under sponsorship of present House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Congress took up the proposal that the executive order of President Roosevelt be confirmed by Congress . . . Page 5281, Congressional Record, 74th Congress, Second Session.

Congressman Rayburn said: "The REA is a matter of public service, not greed and profit, and is a social necessity."

Congressman Mitchell of Tennessee said: "The farmers of America are entitled to electricity" . . . Page 5303.

More than 50 Congressmen are recorded in the Congressional Record as taking part in the debate on REA. The Congressional Record likewise shows that

WILLIAM B. UMSTEAD DID NOT UTTER ONE WORD IN FAVOR OF REA DURING THAT DEBATE.

Congress did give approval to REA, but there was no record vote to show whether Umstead voted for or against the proposal.

NOW READ THIS:

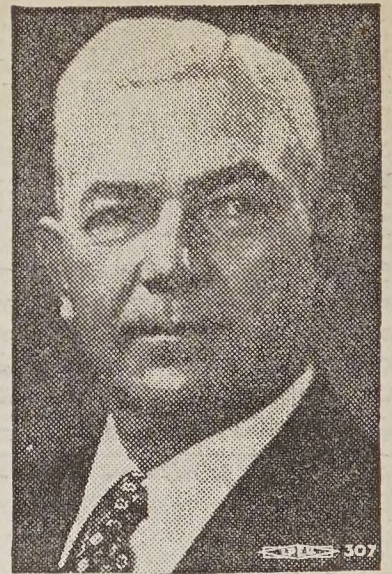
On May 12, 1938, it was proposed that REA be made a permanent agency under the title of "THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT OF 1938."

On this occasion the question was: Shall the REA be continued and made a permanent agency? And how did Umstead vote?

WILLIAM B. UMSTEAD VOTED TO KILL REA

(Pages 6833 and 6834, Vol. 83, Part 6, Congressional Record)

VOTE FOR
OLIVE
FOR GOVERNOR



HUBERT E. OLIVE

OLIVE PUTS THE PEOPLE FIRST!

[Signed] *R. E. Earp*, Farmer, Selma, N. C.